

WILHITE'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT
Is a Specific for Rheumatism!
For Man and Beast!
THE RELIEF OF RHEUMATISM, Sprains, Bruises, Bites of Insects, Burns, Scalds, Pains of the Neck, Stiff Joints, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Chills, Sore Feet, Headache, Earache, Stiff Neck, Itching Humors and Pains and Aches. It will instantly relieve RHEUMATISM, and is a most effective Liniment for Horses, Mules and Cattle.
TRY IT.
It is no humbug, and we guarantee its efficacy, if used according to directions.
WILHITE & WILHITE,
ANDERSON, S. C.
Jan 7, 1886

When You come to Town it will Pay You to Call at
CUNNINGHAM, FOWLER & COOLEY,
AND see the LARGE STOCK OF GOODS in every Department, and be surprised at the LOW PRICES they ask for them. We have a large Stock of Goods, and intend to sell them.
Look at our beautiful line of Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Jerseys, Shawls, &c. &c. Our stock of Ladies' and Gents' Shoes is complete, and can be bought at prices that will astonish you.
We keep a full Stock of Groceries. A car of Flour just in, another to arrive. Can sell you 10 lbs. for 10 cents, and anything else you want can be bought at a price that will suit you.
We sell the best Wagons and Buggies on the market, and in fact you can find under some of our roofs anything you may want.
CUNNINGHAM, FOWLER & COOLEY.
N. B.—We say to those who own us, COME AND PAY US. We are obliged to push collections, and must have our money. A hint to the wise is sufficient.
CUNNINGHAM, FOWLER & COOLEY.
Jan 21, 1886

JOHN M. HUBBARD & BRO.
Are Just the Boys to sell you
Silverware and Jewelry, Clocks, Spectacles and Watches.
You tell them to cheap.
Our competitors weep,
And grumble and tumble,
And lose half their sleep.
We have also knocked the bottom out of high prices. The prettiest line (if not the largest) of Silverware in the City.
WEST END WAVERLY HOUSE, ANDERSON, S. C.
Nov 15, 1885

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.
SEEDS!
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Robbins & Co.'s Seed are generally conceded to be the most reliable. We have bought them in large quantities this season, and are prepared to job them to country merchants at exceedingly low prices. We have also a lot of Johnson, Robbins & Co.'s Seed that we will place on consignment, to be paid for on sale. We return at the end of the season unsold packages and receiving credit for same. We have also all kinds of Grass Seeds—Clover, Millet, Milo Maize, &c.
Come and see us before buying.
HILL BROS.
P. S.—In our last announcement we sent special invitations to friends who owed us to come and pay up. A good many accepted the invitation. Some did not. To those who did not, we say don't be afraid of us, but come and trade on. We know you'd pay if you had the money, and besides it don't cost anything to run a Drug Store.
Robt. Hill, 1886

HERE WE ARE!
And we wish you all a Prosperous and Happy New Year!
We still have the Largest Stock of
CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGGIES AND WAGONS.
In the City, which we will be pleased to Show and Price.
BEFORE you purchase anything in our line ask about the OLD RELIABLE REED & STEPHENS VEHICLES—the only work in the State guaranteed for two years. Call and see us.
REED & STEPHENS,
Main Street, Between the University and Court House.
Jan 21, 1886

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
—OF—
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing,
Overcoats, Jeans, Cassimers, Hosiery,
Dry Goods, Millinery, Notions, &c.
16 Cases of Boots, 30 Cases of Men's Fine Shoes, 2,500 pair of Ladies' Fine Shoes.
I mean to sell my entire Stock between this and the first of January, 1886. You had better not make us an offer if you want to keep your money. I mean to sell all the above articles at OOST. Come early before you get left.
Those indebted to me must pay up by the first of January or pay the cost.
Dec 17, 1885
JOHN M. McCONNELL, No. 4 Waverly House
R. A. MAYFIELD. J. J. STUART. A. W. TODD.

MAYFIELD & CO.
Before you buy your Building Material.
Decide on your Plans for Building.
Or let out your Contracts.
They will furnish you with PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS and guarantee prices and work. Up with the times.
MAYFIELD & CO.
Mill and Lumber at Blue Ridge Yard.
Jan 7, 1886

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Now in Store and to arrive a
A FULL STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
HATS AND CAPS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HAREWARE, SADDLES AND BRIDLES,
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
Bacon, Lard, Corn, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.
ALL of which I will sell LOW for Cash or Barter. Give me a call before buying, at No. 10 Granite Row
W. F. BARR.
GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!
DOWN GO THE PRICES!
MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS
WILL SELL
Her Handsome Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices
For the Next Thirty Days.
It will be to your interest to give her a trial before purchasing. She MEANS EXACTLY WHAT SHE SAYS.
See the LOW PRICES for the Elegant and Beautiful Goods, which bring comfort and pleasure to the Ladies and Little Folks.
Nov 30, 1885

LADIES' STORE.
NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.
The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of John A. Reeves, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will, on the 15th day of April, 1886, apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 15th day of April, 1886, for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and discharge from his office as Administrator.
JOSEPH W. MAJOR, Ex'r.
March 11, 1886

Anderson Intelligencer.
FARMERS' COLUMN.
Communications from our Farmers on any matter pertaining to Agriculture, are respectfully solicited for this column.
Commercial Fertilizers.
In a recent issue of the American Farmer, Prof. Puryear, of Richmond College, gives a dissertation on the subject of commercial fertilizers. He says:
No department of industry has grown to such enormous proportions in the last quarter of a century as the manufacture of concentrated fertilizers. Their use is well nigh universal, and all the States are taking steps to protect the farming class from imposition. Their efforts are producing the best effects. The purchaser has a guarantee that the article he purchases is not a worthless mixture, for the manipulator must show, from the analysis of the agricultural department, the value of the goods he offers to the public. They must be what they profess to be, or else the trick will be speedily exposed. The reports of our State commissioners of agriculture almost uniformly give the pleasing assurance that the manipulators are doing their best to furnish honest goods, and to conduct an honest business.
But despite all this, there is a vast diversity of views among intelligent farmers as to the value of these fertilizers. To some they have opened the pathway to success; to others they have been a delusion and a snare. Sometimes they act well for a few years, and then when large investments have been made they fail to act as they once did. They have become, so it seems, inert and worthless.
We believe that there is, in many cases at least, an easy explanation of these contradictory experiences. We venture the remark that those who have been generally successful with, while using commercial fertilizers, have not relied upon them exclusively, but have used them to get more land in grass, and have never abandoned their efforts to give back to the soil all the vegetation possible, and to raise all the animal manures they could. The soil of a farmer, so using commercial fertilizers, does not become poorer with each revolving year in organic matter, but richer. This organic matter in the soil, valuable for other functions it performs, is really the explanation also of the prompt and full action of commercial fertilizers.
Let us examine this point a little more closely. Every solid fertilizer is absolutely inert as long as it remains a solid. Solids to get into the circulation of the plant must cease to be solids. The capillary tubes of plants are too small to admit the most comminuted solid matter. It can only get in when water has dissolved it; for when so dissolved it is as liquid as the water itself. Ground bones and the alkaline salts may be in the soil, but we have to rely upon water to bring them to the liquid state, and put them where the plant can use them. If there is not water enough to do this, or if, for any cause, water cannot dissolve them, they are as inert and worthless as so much sand. Now, the solvent power of water is not constant, but variable with changing conditions. Water impregnated with carbonic acid has a much stronger solvent power than ordinary water. Anybody can prove this. No laboratory apparatus is necessary for the purpose. Our breath is charged with carbonic acid. Blow your breath through a straw into a wineglass half full of clear lime water. The water becomes turbid at once. Why? Carbonic acid has combined with lime and formed the carbonate of lime, which is distributed through the water in a state of mechanical suspension, producing the turbid or milky appearance. It is undissolved. But if we blow through the water five or ten minutes longer, this turbidity disappears; the water becomes perfectly clear and limpid as at first. The carbonate of lime has been dissolved, and hence has disappeared from sight, as the water becomes more fully charged with carbonic acid.
From this simple experiment we learn the important fact that the solvent power of water is increased as it becomes charged with carbonic acid. Under ordinary pressure water absorbs its own volume of carbonic acid, but more with greater pressure.
Let us now make the easy application to the subject in hand. The decomposition of vegetable matter in the soil is always attended, among other things, with the evolution of carbonic acid. The water absorbs it, and so has its solvent power increased. Substances which have remained inert in the soil are consequently dissolved, and get abundant access into the vegetable circulation. In such cases the fertilizers act; the phosphates of lime and of magnesia, the alkaline carbonates which they contain, now do their duty. Water brings them up into the plant, and its vital energies appropriate them in the formation of its compounds.
This, in our judgment, is the only proper way to use commercial fertilizers. Used in conjunction with decaying vegetation and putrescent manures, they may be relied upon to do full duty, and to make remunerative returns for the outlay involved in their purchase.
But the temptation is strong to act otherwise; to rely upon them chiefly and sparingly. A man applies them to land, however, will say, a sufficiency of organic matter. The result is satisfactory. The crop of cotton or wheat or tobacco is all closely removed from the soil and sold. The amount of organic matter in the soil, however, diminished. He makes another application the next year, and the next, and so on for several years. He notices no marked change for the worse, for it is gradual, but at length it comes.
The soil declines to respond at last to these manipulated manures. Goaded to desperation, the farmer makes an unusually heavy application, giving it, may be, a lien on his crop, and the crop fails. His most vigorous Anglo-Saxon is now strained to furnish him fit manure for the humbug and the cheat.
Why he succeeded at first, and afterwards failed, is obvious enough. The land at first contained a full amount of vegetable matter, which, yielding, on decomposition, carbonic acid to the water of the soil, increased the solvent power of the water, and so the constituents of the fertilizer were dissolved and made available. But led on at first by heavy yields, he has cropped the same land year after year exhaustively, taking

away everything and expecting to repair all the damage by commercial fertilizers. That is his mistake, his fatal mistake. The soil has been getting poorer in organic matter, and by its decomposition not enough carbonic acid is formed to enable the water to dissolve the fertilizing material. The failure is due not to deterioration of the fertilizer, but to the impossibility of its assimilation under the changed conditions caused by injudicious manuring.
We believe that the use of concentrated fertilizers, with the concurrent use of animal and vegetable manures, is the true policy; that this doctrine firmly fixed in the minds of the farmers would be attended by inestimable good in the improved condition of our land, and in the larger yield of our fields.
Small Seed Cotton.
Dr. J. J. Dearing, of Covington, Ga., says: My observations from actual experiments made in testing the difference in the lint product of the large and small seed varieties, show conclusively to my mind that as a rule the yield of lint decreases as the size of the seed increases. Now, suppose instead of 45.28 per cent. this variety of cotton would average 40 per cent. of lint cotton, which is a pulled mill of lint cotton to the 100 pounds of seed cotton, more than the general average, and say 1,500 pounds seed cotton to the bale, there would be 150 pounds more of lint to the bale, which at the low price of eight cents per pound would be an increase of \$12 per bale, and counting the crop of the State at 800,000 bales, a benefit of \$9,600,000 would accrue to the farmers of the State by the use of the improved seed, and to the planters of the cotton States, estimating the crop at 6,000,000 bales, a benefit of \$72,000,000. Now, with the above figures before you, do you not think it would pay to improve cotton seed? The increased revenue resulting from their use does not inure alone to the benefit of those engaged in the culture of the cotton plant, but to all the inhabitants of the community, though engaged in other pursuits.
This demonstrates to my mind the possibilities of the improved cotton plant, and should, I think, incite the farmers to investigate the subject, when they will find that \$12 is nearly a third of the value of a bale of cotton, and if so, that with the improved seed they can make as much value as they now do with unimproved seed—on one-third less land, one-third less of manual labor, one-third less of plough teams, one-third less feed for stock, one-third less fertilizers, &c. &c.
If the farmers would study more closely the details, and institute a careful investigation as to the economy in every department of their business, and with the exercise of industry, energy and good management, a new career of progress and thrift would be opened up to them.

A Confederate Negro's Death.
NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Stewart Pringle, a noted Confederate negro, died in Morehouse Parish last week. He went through the Mexican war with Col. Butler, of South Carolina, and was in the Confederate army with Capt. H. D. Brigham. He was Southern to the core. He would never admit that the South was whipped, but would always say that the Confederates were overpowered. After the war he was a staunch Democrat. He loved to talk of Lee and Jackson, but Stonewall was his favorite. He had a canteen from which Jackson drank, and no money could have induced him to part with it. At one time his captain drew the money to pay off the company just as it was ordered into battle. The money was handed to old Pringle for safekeeping. The officers and privates gave him their money and watches to keep until the fight was over, and the faithful old man proved true to the confidence reposed in him. Once, when the Federal gunboats went up the Ouachita River, when Capt. Brigham, Confederate quartermaster, was stationed under the fire of the fleet, Pringle gathered all the records of the office into a bag and took to the woods. When Capt. Brigham came across "him," he asked, "Where are my papers?" "In this sack," he replied. "Everything that I have written on is in here," was his reply. Many a poor wounded soldier remembers old Pringle. He was the Good Samaritan, giving food and drink after the conflict was over. Of late years he had been the janitor of the public school and town fiddler of the Baptist. He was interred by the Confederate veterans whom he had served so faithfully, and who held him in so high esteem.

Silos and Easings.
Mr. George E. Silver, a very intelligent member of the Deer Creek Farmers' Club, who, with Mr. Janney, visited Montgomery County and participated in the proceedings of the Farmers' Convention, gives the *Exhibitor* the following report of their inspection of Mr. Charley Stabler's silos:
Your correspondent and Mr. John H. Janney, of this County, lately visited Montgomery County, Maryland, where they saw the silo of Mr. Stabler and carefully observed the manner in which it is built. A description of it may be of use in calling the attention of our farmers to this new and well-tested method of increasing the value of farm products. Silos are no longer an experiment, but have been tried with success by careful, wide-awake farmers.
Mr. Stabler having a bank barn, projected on one side of this barn to dig a hole or pit in the ground ten feet wide, six feet long and ten feet deep, close up against the barn wall. This pit when dug out was three feet deeper than the ground floor of his barn. An opening was cut through the wall, allowing communication from the stable to the silo. This door opened into the silo three feet above its bottom; an inclined plane, consisting of earth in the bottom of the silo, extended from the door sill into the silo three or four feet. The opposite end and two sides of the silo were walled up by means of posts set every three or four feet, with boards nailed horizontally to these posts.
Now we find the silo with a stone wall on one end and boards on the other end and two sides, and only solid, packed earth in the bottom. Above the surface of the ground a frame two feet wider than the silo was placed, being fastened to posts set in the ground. On this a frame three feet to the square was built, the whole being covered with a comb roof of boards. We have now a pit ten feet wide, sixteen feet long, ten feet deep, and between the sides and end of this pit and the frame of the building which covers it a shelf two feet wide, on which is placed the stone necessary to weight the ensilage down, when the green food is cut and the silo is full to the top.
Planks one foot wide each, and all exactly one length, ten feet, are put in place, one close to the other, on top of the cut fodder or other provender, until the entire silo is covered, when they are weighted down by stone. The stone when put on are about from one foot to eighteen inches in depth. The ensilage will settle about eighteen to twenty inches. When wanted for use one plank at a time is removed, the ensilage being cut down or pulled out by the fork the entire depth of the silo, before another plank is removed. The door opening into the stable from the silo allows easy access to and from said silo.
The silo visited was about three-fourths full at the time of our visit, the fourth having been used. The ensilage was of a yellowish color, slightly sour when first taken out, but by pulling enough down to feed on, a few hours before wanted, the sourness mostly leaves it, and it is readily eaten by stock. This silo was filled with field corn fodder. With this end in view the corn was planted in drills, much thicker in the row and the rows something closer than if planted for field crops.
The crop is cultivated as other field crops, only not thinned out. When the corn is in a milky state, and while the fodder is yet green, it is all cut and hauled to the silo, where the corn, the fodder and all are cut up together into half-inch lengths and deposited in the silo. During all the time it is being filled it is well tramped. The crop is now secured, and if properly done and at the proper time will yield a supply of nutritious food, surpassing that of dry feed, and is exceedingly valuable when

fed in connection with dry feed. One acre of corn planted as above will yield from fifteen to twenty tons of green food, and a silo of the size above mentioned will hold forty-five tons of green fodder. About three inches ensilage on top, next to the planks, will be unfit for use.
The machine by which the green fodder is cut was placed close to the end of the silo, and by means of a carrier, such as a straw carrier on threshing machines, the cut fodder can be carried and deposited in the silo. A simple contrivance, consisting of a pair of wagon wheels with the front axle and two long stout poles, properly fastened together, one end being fastened to the axle of the wagon, the other end sliding on the ground, is used for hauling the green fodder from the field to the silo. By means of this contrivance, which almost any farmer can make, the green fodder is easily hauled and handled.
I believe that the green husk and the cob from sugar corn, nearly all of which now go to waste about a canning factory, can be profitably saved in this way, and during the winter furnish a nutritious and healthy food for stock. The stalks from which the green corn has been pulled might also be saved with profit in a silo.
The cost of this silo is moderate, and it is within the reach of almost any farmer. The expense of filling it is scarcely any more than that of saving the fodder in the usual way. Besides corn fodder, any green crop can be saved in the silo, and, in my opinion, be made to go farther and give better results than the dry food, especially if fed in connection with it.

Medical Men!
What Two Prominent Physicians Say of a Noted Remedy.
Crawfordville, Ga., Dec. 1885.
B. B. B. is without doubt one of the most valuable and popular medicines known to the medical profession, and the relief of suffering humanity than any other medicine since it came into use. It has never failed in a single instance to produce the most favorable results, and it has been properly used. Physicians everywhere recommend it as doing all it is claimed to do. The following certificates are from two prominent physicians, who have done a large and successful practice for many years, and upon whose judgment the public can safely rely.
CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., July 15, 1885.
Editor Democrat.—For the past ten years I have been suffering with rheumatism in the muscles of my right shoulder and neck. During this time I have tried various remedies, both patent medicines and those prescribed by physicians. Last summer I commenced using B. B. B., and could see an improvement by the time I had taken one bottle. I have been taking it at intervals since last summer, and can say it is the best medicine for rheumatism I have ever tried. I take pleasure in recommending it to the public.
J. W. RHODES, A. M., M. D.

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Crawfordville, Ga., Dec. 1885.
Editor Democrat.—About November of last year I had what I supposed to be a catarrh of the eye on the right side of my neck. I used local applications, which effected no perceptible good. I commenced the use of B. B. B., and took it regularly twelve bottles, and in due time the sore healed over, and I now consider it well. I cheerfully recommend it as a fine tonic and alterative medicine.
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AT COST!
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, HATS.
In order to reduce our business to
Strictly Groceries,
To show you how cheap Groceries can be sold come around and get our
STARTLING PRICES.
BROWN BROS.
Feb 18, 1886

LOOMING UP!
AFTER the "Zeroic Blizzard" that has prevailed here for nearly a month, and with the return of sunshine and thaw, I am reminded by the "hookers-around" that there is "life in the old land yet," and with
A Heavy Stock of the Substantials of Life,
Am prepared to compete with the lowest.
250 BBLs. FRESH GROUND FLOUR, all grades,
CAR LOAD N. O. MOLASSES, all grades.
LARGE LOT OF BACON SIDES.
LARGE LOT OF MAGNOLIA HAMS,
COFFEE, SUGAR, STEEL PLOWS, &c.
BIG STOCK, STAPLE DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
Complete line Men's, Boys' and Ladies' SHOES.
Guanos and Acids.
Now don't buy until you price my Goods, for I am bottom when "single of the cash" is heard, no matter if it be Silver, which is now rated at a discount.
J. J. BAKER, Benson House.
Jan 21, 1886

SOMETHING NEW FOR ANDERSON.
THE Ladies of Anderson and surrounding Counties are respectfully invited to call at my newly arranged Sewing Machine Parlor, and examine the merits of the various leading Machines for which I am sole Agent in this and several other Counties in Upper Carolina. I guarantee one and all pointing either way, without getting out of adjustment or breaking stitches.
The justly celebrated **New Home** is still our favorite. It is simple, strong, swift and sure, doing the widest range of work, and equipped with all the latest improved Attachments.
The **Domestic** is certainly a Star of no small magnitude, and is celebrated for its light and noiseless running, and its handsome appearance.
The perfect **White** is KING, and is highly appreciated by all who use them, for lightness, simplicity and handsome finish.
The Royal St. John is certainly the ACCOMMODATING Machine of the age, as you can do beautiful and substantial work by running either way, without getting out of adjustment or breaking stitches.
I am the LEADERS, but I also sell several other makes of Machines, and all at low figures and on reasonable terms.
The latest **Novelty** in way of a Sewing Machine Attachment is the P. Byrne Spring Motor. The complete operation of a Sewing Machine with this Motor is so simple and easy that a child, or the most delicate lady can use it. Can be applied to any Sewing Machine, and is loudly praised by all who see its operation. Will run from 10 to 1,000 stitches per minute, at the will of the operator. I have exclusive sale of this Motor for the upper portion of South Carolina. Can be seen in operation at any time at either of my Sewing Machine Parlors.
Needles, Oil and Attachments a specialty.
Main Office, Anderson, S. C.:
Spartanburg and Union Office:
W. J. GILMORE, Manager.
Greenville Office:
JAS. V. YOUNG, Manager.
Abbeville Office:
E. M. KEATON, Manager.
Walhalla Office:
W. C. WILLIAMS, Manager.

JOHN E. PEOPLES & CO.'S CROCKERY STORE!
WE have just received the Largest and most Complete Stock of CROCKERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS ever brought to this market, and are selling them at extremely LOW PRICES.
Hand Painted China Tea and Dinner Sets at about one-half the usual cost. Decorated Tea Sets, of 44 and 56 Pieces, from \$6.00 to \$15.00. Decorated Dinner Sets, of 110 and 120 Pieces, from \$15.00 to \$25.00. Opaque Porcelain Goods, Grates and C. Ware at bottom prices.
We have an elegant assortment of Bohemian Glassware, and a select stock of Rogers & Bros. Silverware, suitable for Bridal and Birthday Presents. Also, a large stock of beautiful Vases, Dolls